

be uniform in surface density. Then, an aluminum plate having a thickness of 1 mm and a synthetic resin (polymer) layer having a density of 4.0 kg/m^2 were laminated on each sample (interior material) in such a manner that the sample was located between the aluminum plate and the resin layer, thus preparing a laminated structure. This laminated structure was sealingly set between a sound source-side reverberation room (in which a sound source or speaker was located) and a measurement-side reverberation room, in which the aluminum plate was located at the side of the sound source-side reverberation room while the resin layer was located at the side of the measurement-side reverberation room. In this state, a sound pressure generated from the speaker in the sound source-side reverberation room was measured by a sound source-side microphone, while sound transmitted through the laminated structure was measured by a measurement-side microphone located in the measurement-side reverberation room thereby to obtain a sound pressure of sound passed through the sample (interior material). The sound transmission loss of the laminated structure (including the sample) was obtained by the difference between the sound pressure in the sound source-side reverberation room and the sound pressure in the measurement-side reverberation room. The result of this test is shown in Table 1 in which the evaluation "A" represents the sound transmission loss (the mean value of a plurality of values measured at frequencies ranging from 100 to 6300 Hz) which was improved by not lower than + 1dB relative to that of the Earlier Technology 1; the evaluation "B" represents the sound transmission loss which was improved by a range from + 1dB to - 1dB relative to that of the Earlier Technology 1; and the evaluation "C" represents the sound transmission loss which was improved by not higher than - 1dB (or degraded by not lower than 1 dB) relative to that of the Earlier Technology 1.